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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963 OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

OF THE WELLINGTON (SALOP) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The North East Salop United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Order came into operation on the 1st. November, 1963. The post of Medical Officer of Health has been vacant since September, 1961, but it should now be possible for the appointment to be made early in 1964.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

For two months at the end of the year we were again without an Additional Inspector.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

Reports were made to the Council on only 6 unfit houses during 1963. In the previous year there had been 101 such reports. Last year's clearance orders were still becoming operative in the early months of this year and a large number of families needed to be rehoused before the end of the Council's building programme. The only dwellings remaining to be completed were the two nine-storey blocks of flats at Dothill. Many tenants said they did not like flats, and they were also opposed to the electric underfloor heating which they feared would be too expensive or unsuitable for their particular ailments. The flats were said to be too far out of the town for elderly people and the rents were high. Those who raised these objections were mostly elderly people. Repeated visits were made to these tenants and the difficulties were gone into in an attempt to dispel unnecessary anxiety. Casual vacancies into traditional types of houses were used as far as they went, and removal expenses and rent rebates were offered where appropriate.

This was a very difficult situation. A special Housing sub-Committee was appointed to go carefully into each case. The Committee decided that 26 families should be given notice to quit their unfit houses and that the flats should be offered as alternative accommodation. 20 of these notices were served, but it happened that none of them needed to be enforced. 7 out of the 20 found their own accommodation; 8 were rehoused in the high flats at Dothill (of these, one has subsequently been moved again and two have asked for a move) 1 was rehoused in a traditional type house and 4 in flats or maisonettes elsewhere, (2 of these 4 have subsequently been moved).

In all 69 condemned houses were vacated during the year. The Council rehoused 50 families; the remaining 19 found their own accommodation.



The demolition of vacated houses in clearance areas continues to proceed slowly. Empty properties quickly become derelict and a nuisance. This is difficult to avoid. When a house has been condemned, the Housing Officer tries to find the most suitable accommodation for the tenants. It may take several months to clear a whole row and in the meanwhile the first houses to become empty will have reached an advanced stage of dilapidation. When at last all the houses are empty the Housing Act allows the owner 6 weeks in which to demolish them. When this period has expired he usually has to be pressed to carry out his obligations. He is often reluctant to do so. It is so much more convenient to sell the site with the houses still standing, and let the new developer carry out demolition.

At the end of the year 63 vacant houses were awaiting demolition and rehousing was taking place from 18 other terraced houses. The number of houses remaining in the slum clearance programme to be dealt with by demolition is 64; there are 132 houses listed as needing to be dealt with in an Improvement Programme.

#### HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.

4 private houses were improved with the aid of an Improvement Grant. 21 council houses were improved. This leaves 80 of the pre-war council houses which are still in need of improvement. The Housing Committee has considered proposals for improving further pre-war council houses in Ercall Gardens.

#### COUNCIL HOUSES.

On the 20th. April, the Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, Major General the Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., made the official opening of a flat at Haughmond Court which was the 2,000th. dwelling built by the Council. Haughmond Court is the second of the two nine-storey blocks of flats built at Dothill.

The nine storey blocks each comprise <sup>34</sup>18 two-bedroom and <sup>18</sup>~~14~~ one-bedroom flats. The blocks have underfloor heating, lifts and telephone and there is a resident caretaker. There are now at Dothill 64 three-bedroom maisonettes, 16 three-bedroom flats; 108 two-bedroom flats and 54 one-bedroom flats. Elsewhere the Council have 82 two-bedroom maisonettes; 84 two-bedroom flats; 76 one-bedroom flats and 20 bed-sittingroom flats. One of the difficulties of flat life is clothes' drying. Each flat and maisonette is provided with a clothes drying cabinet, but, after complaints from tenants that these facilities were inadequate, the Housing Committee arranged outside drying facilities at some of the flats by the provision of clothes' lines on revolving frames.





### WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.

Last year's unsatisfactory report on the water supply at the Wrekin waterworks was sent to the Waterboard's Engineer, Mr. H.A. Nelson. Mr. Nelson has recommended to the Board that the works should be put out of service as soon as possible. He states, however, that the water from these works is needed for the present because of the shortage of water from other sources.

From information provided by Mr. Nelson it should be noted that the No.3 borehole was completed at Woodfield during the year and a new pumping main is being laid from Woodfield to the Wrekin service reservoir.

### FLUORIDATION.

In December 1962, the Minister of Health announced in Parliament that, in the interests of dental health, he was ready to approve schemes for the addition of fluoride to those water supplies which have a natural deficiency. Since then there has been a spate of circulars and booklets putting the case for or against fluoridation.

In view of the Minister's decision, the East Shropshire Waterboard, on which the Wellington Urban District Council has two representatives, asked their Engineer to have analyses made of their main sources of supply to ascertain their fluoride content. The Board will then be able to consider what steps to take in the matter.

### THE PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Nineteen sets of samples of the bath water were taken for bacteriological examination. On six occasions the results were unsatisfactory. Four of the unsatisfactory reports were directly due to mechanical failure of the filtration or chlorinating equipment.

The Engineer & Surveyor reported that neither he nor the recently appointed Baths Manager were satisfied with the general operation and running of the baths, and he reported on the proposals for changes in the staffing arrangements. A Sub-committee of the Council was appointed to look into the matter and on its report the Council approved expenditure for the improvement of the electric lighting, redecoration, the provision of proper falls to the floors of the dressing rooms and non-slip tiles on the edge of the bath. The spectators' seating, which hampered cleaning, has been removed; new chemical injection plant has been installed and additional cleaning staff has been engaged. All this work was being carried out at the end of the year.



### PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The new public conveniences at the junction of Regent Street and Wētling Street have now been completed.

The Engineer and Surveyor reported vandalism at the various Public Conveniences on numerous occasions during the year. Damage had been caused to electric hand-dryers, wash basins, pipes, doors, towel vending machines and weigh scales. The cost of repairing this damage is estimated to be £30.

### REFUSE COLLECTION. (Dealt with by the Engineer and Surveyor)

In spite of an increased number of bins to empty - two hundred extra were allowed for in 1963 - the service was maintained without any additional vehicles. The Engineer and Surveyor has kept the position under review and the Council has agreed to the purchase of a new, larger vehicle in the coming year.

There are at present 2 vehicles engaged in refuse collection and 9 men employed. An incentive bonus scheme based on work study is in operation. A van is fully engaged in the collection of salvage, mainly from business premises, in addition to salvage collected by the refuse collectors. A separate bonus scheme is operated for salvage collection.

On the Tip the Bristol Duplex tractor with scraper, handles the refuse efficiently and there is no nuisance from uncovered refuse.

The Council owned bin scheme has now been in operation for ten years; the number of bins on loan is 1207. This is a valuable service and helps to ensure that a substantial proportion of the bins in the town are of the best quality.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Admaston sewage works which, for all practical purposes, serves the whole of Wellington Urban District, is overloaded and is rapidly becoming more so. Discussions were held with representatives of Wellington Rural District and their consulting engineers with a view to providing, at Rushmoor, a sewage works capable of serving Wellington Urban District in addition to the Wrockwardine area, Admaston, Hadley and Ketley. In the first stages it would relieve the overloading of the existing works. It would also be able to deal with the sludge drying and disposal which is becoming difficult because of increasing quantity, and proximity of housing. In course of time all the sewage from Wellington Urban District will be dealt with by the larger works.







Samples of effluent taken during the year and examined by the Joint Chemist gave the following results:

Satisfactory	<sup>14</sup> <del>11</del>	Unsatisfactory	3
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Samples taken by the Rivers Board were as follows:

Satisfactory	1	Unsatisfactory	2
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There are still three houses in the district served by pail closets. They are serviced weekly by a council vehicle and recharged with chemical, free. Two of the houses are subject to demolition orders.

#### WATER COURSE AT BROOKLANDS.

Complaints made by residents at Brooklands, (a recently built private housing estate), referred to the smell and the state of the watercourse which has been made a feature of the layout of the estate. The cause of the complaint is a sewer overflow, which during storm conditions, discharges diluted sewage into the stream. This is a normal procedure and all sewerage systems of any size incorporate similar overflows. In July the Committee visited the site to see its condition for themselves. The Engineer & Surveyor reported to the Public Health Committee on the cost of alternative schemes for culverting the stream or fencing it off - another complaint having been that there was danger to small children. The Highways and Planning Committee were asked to look into the possibility of fencing off parts of the water course. The Surveyor was also given authority, upon completion of negotiations with the estate developer, to clear the water course as and when necessary. The Surveyor had discussions with the developer who undertook to lay gravel in the bed of the stream so as to make it more swiftly flowing and self cleansing. Samples of the water were taken for analysis by the Joint Sewage Works Chemist. The samples were taken at a time when complaints about smell were being made. His report said that the water was well oxidised and stable and there was no detectable odour.

Another complaint has been that rats were infesting the stream. The stream and the sewer adjoining it have, therefore, been given particular attention. Regular baiting takes place in the sewer and in the culvert which carries the stream before it opens out into Brooklands. The course of the stream through the estate is treated for rats whenever necessary.

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FOOD AND DRUGS.

County Public Health Inspectors take routine samples of food and drugs throughout the County. Those taken in Wellington Urban District are given below. The analyst was able to give a satisfactory report on each of the samples.

The sample of custard tart was sent for analysis at our request after a complaint had been made by a purchaser in this district. There were contained in it numerous black particles. The analyst reported that these were seeds which could not be identified. A report on the bakery was obtained from the health authorities of the district in which it was situated. No further action was taken by the Council.

<u>Milk.</u>		<u>Other Foods.</u>			
Pasteurised	10	Margarine with Butter	1	Lemon Juice	1
T.T. Pasteurised	10	Lemon Curd	1	Tea	1
T.T. C.I. Pasteurised	1	Corned Beef	1	Sugarless	
C.I. Pasteurised.	7	Cheese Spread	1	Pastilles	1
T.T. C.I. Farm Bottled	6	Baked Cereal	1	Beer	1
Sterilised	2	Sterilised Cream	1	Codex Tabs.	1
		Jelly	1	Choledyl	1
		Instant Chocolate	1	Orange Squash	1
		Pectin	1	Turkey	
		Calves foot jelly	1	Croquettes	1
		Pork Brawn	1	Custard Tart	1
	<u>36</u>				<u>20</u>

Samples were also taken for biological examination as shown below. Follow up samples were taken in the cases where there had been a failure of the Methylene Blue test. The follow up samples proved satisfactory and warning letters were sent to the retailers in respect of the original failures.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Failed Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>Passed Phosphatase Test</u>
Pasteurised	21	3	-	21
T.T. Pasteurised	23	2	1	23
T.T.C.I. Pasteurised	11	3	-	11
T.T.C.I. Farm Bottled	6	1	-	<u>Passed Turbidity Test</u>
Sterilised	11			11
	<u>72</u>			





### FOOD COMPLAINTS.

There were ten complaints during the year about food, bought within the district, which was alleged to be either unfit, or to contain extraneous matter:-

- Fried fish steak containing hard roe.
- Custard tart with unidentified seeds baked in it.
- Tinned cream with granulated appearance.
- Milk containing chips of glass.
- Cooked ham, unfit.
- Bottle of milk containing piece of paper.
- Tin of "Tuna" fish, unfit.
- Milk chocolates, with "finger marks".
- Tin of rice pudding, unfit.
- Sliced wrapped loaf with mould growth.

The evidence about some of these complaints was flimsy and it should not be assumed that the food was unfit in each case, but each complaint was investigated and brought to the attention of the manufacturer. Where the food originated outside the district the co-operation of the Public Health Department of that district was obtained to get a report on the premises. In several cases old stock was withdrawn from sale or handling techniques altered.

In three instances the facts were reported to the Public Health Committee, who sent a warning letter in one case.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of bakers who in September, 1962, had sold a cream cake which was alleged to have been mouldy. The charges were dismissed. Another food case which also related to the previous year was not proceeded with.

### COOKED MEAT DISPLAY TEMPERATURES.

In the course of investigations into a complaint about unsound food, checks were made as to the temperature at which cooked meat was being displayed for sale on counters and in the windows of retail shops.

To be safe, cooked meat should be kept below 55°F. This can be achieved in cold weather, but, during the warm months, it is impossible without refrigeration. In July and August temperatures as high as 78°F were recorded on display counters. At these temperatures bacteria will grow rapidly and, although the meat may not appear to be bad, if it has been contaminated by harmful organisms ill effects will be caused in the person who eats it.

A "Clean Food Bulletin" was sent to retailers of cooked meat and letters were sent to firms where the display temperatures had been shown to be unsatisfactory.





In the town centre four shops were already using refrigerated displays for cooked meat. After being approached, a further three had them installed. At the end of the summer the remainder, some of whom had undertaken to restrict severely the amount of cooked meat on display, were warned that a serious view would be taken in cases where conditions were unsatisfactory in the following season.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from the use of posters on the usual sites in Council offices, Health Education has been confined to talks on some of the aspects of the work of a public Health Inspector to four club meetings and three schools.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Wellington Urban and Wellington Rural Councils each appointed five members to serve on a joint Committee with the object of purchasing the private slaughterhouse at Springhill and converting it to be run as a public slaughterhouse, the costs and profits to be shared between the two Councils. After the conveyance had been completed the first task of the Committee was to provide for the relaying of the floor of the slaughterhouse, the concrete of which had disintegrated during the severe frosts of the winter.

During the year new meat inspection Regulations were made. The new Regulations specify the method of meat inspection and require that carcasses shall be marked when they have been passed as fit for food. The new procedure will mean that meat inspection will take up more time than it has done previously.

Staffing difficulties did not arise when the Regulations came into operation because one of the two bacon factories ceased to be used for slaughtering. The present staff will not be able to undertake much meat inspection in addition to that which is already done. This represents about half of one Inspector's time and has been increasing slowly over the years since the new slaughterhouse was opened in 1957.

The Council are now authorised to make charges for inspection. By charging the permitted maximum the Council recoups somewhat less than what the service costs. If the charges had been in operation for the whole of 1963 the income would have been about £550.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

Mixing is now done at a central depot and poison bait is issued to the three operatives already mixed.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of bait was used at 828 premises, both agricultural and urban, in the five districts of the joint scheme.



The sewers in each district were treated for rats, as also were the refuse tips and sewage works. These are all places which attract rats and quickly become overrun. Any rat infestation which is not kept under control is a source of infestation to adjoining areas.

With the poisons and techniques which have now been developed it is technically possible to eradicate rats from any built-up area. In Germany there are several rat free towns. In these German towns, rodent control has been put into the hands of private firms who are paid by results and heavy penalties are imposed on any person who harbours rats or fails to report an infestation.

Our system is less thorough, although it is an offence to harbour rats and anyone with rats on his premises is required, by law, to notify the local authority. Nevertheless, we have to rely on the voluntary co-operation of the public and on the keenness and efficiency of our operators.

Treatments in the Wellington Urban District were as follows:-

Business premises treated	82
Dwelling houses treated	118
Council undertaking treated	3
Agricultural premises treated	3

#### CLEAN AIR.

Smoke Control Order No.2 is about to be sent to the Ministry for approval. This Order will merely extend the existing area of control to cover the whole development at Brooklands, part of which had been left out of the original Order because it was not thought that it could be developed because of sewerage difficulties.

Area No.3 has now been surveyed. This area will extend the existing one on all sides and contains some 160 houses with a further 130 houses to come on the "Elmpark Estate".

No proposals were made to the Public Health Committee about this area because, towards the end of the year, the Government was considering what changes were to be made in clean air policy in view of the trends in the gas industry, which threatens future coke supplies. The gas industry is increasingly using supplies of gas which do not involve the production of coke. This is a national problem, and, whereas up to the present time, "gas coke" has been the basic fuel in any clean air programmes, in the future, the basic fuel is likely to be "hard coke" which can only be burned in closed or openable stoves or underfloor draught types of fire.

Locally, however, there is not likely to be a shortage of gas coke. The Ministry has been told that there will be adequate supplies for the proposed area which has already been submitted, and the recommendation will be the same for the area which has so far only been surveyed.

J.K. Addison

Chief Public Health Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT STATISTICS, 1963.

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Members of the Public Health Committee.

Councillor P. H. Bott (Chairman)  
Councillor G. V. Drought  
Councillor E. A. E. Griffiths  
Councillor Mrs. E. Harrison  
Councillor J. N. G. Lloyd  
Councillor B. M. McOwan  
Councillor G. C. Murphy  
Councillor A. Hartland (Chairman of the Council)  
Councillor J. O'Connor (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

General Statistics.

Area	2,256 acres
Population	15,120
No. of inhabited houses	5,003
Rateable value	£632,249
Product of one penny rate	£2,550
Persons per acre	6.4

WATER SUPPLIES.

Types of Supply

No. of Local Authority Supplies.	1
No. of houses connected.	4998
Population served.	15068
No. of privately owned supplies.	Nil
No. of private wells.	Nil

Sampling.

Bacteriological examination:

No. taken before chlorination	9
Unsatisfactory	9
No. taken after chlorination	30
Unsatisfactory	Nil

Chemical examination:

No. of samples taken	6
Unsatisfactory	Nil

Houses served by Standpipes.

No. of houses served.	15
Estimated population served	52

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

A. Local Authority.

No. of Sewage Works. 2

No. of houses connected. 4991

B. Private.

No. of sewage treatment plants. 1

No. of houses connected. 6

No. of houses with other W.C. facilities. 3

No. of houses with pail closets. 3

No. of houses where Council collects night-soil. 3

C. Sewage Effluent.

No. of samples taken for analysis. 12 15

No. of unsatisfactory reports. 5



GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS.

1.	Premises in a state to be a nuisance. (Not including repairs)	8
2.	New drainage. (Not including new buildings)	3
3.	Conversions to water closets.	Nil
4.	Drainage faults remedied.	20
5.	Offensive accumulations.	2
6.	Animals in such a state to be a nuisance.	Nil
7.	Smoke nuisances.	3
8.	Nuisances from water courses etc.	3
9.	Noise nuisances investigated.	3

HOUSING.

1.	No. of new houses erected during year:-	
	(a) By local authority	50
	(b) By other bodies or persons	150
	Total	200
2.	No. of houses owned by local authority	2004
	Total number of lettings during year	304
	Total number let for slum clearance purposes.	50
	No. of families occupying condemned houses who have found their own accommodation.	19
3.	No. of houses at which housing defects have been remedied.	11
4.	No. of unfit houses reported to the Council and about which action has been taken.	6.
5.	No. of houses condemned. (i.e. where an Order has become operative)	5
6.	No. of houses demolished.	60
7.	No. of Improvement Grants made: Standard	2
	Discretionary.	2
	No. of Council houses improved.	22
	No. of licensed caravan sites	Nil
	No. of caravans on licensed sites.	Nil
	No. of unlicensed caravan sites at end of year.	6
	No. of caravans on unlicensed sites at end of year.	21

National Assistance Act, 1947. Section 47.

1.	No. of cases in which action was necessary	2
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PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

1. No. of Public Swimming Baths. 1
2. Source of water used for filling. Town's mains
3. Method of treatment of water. Complete filtration at 4 hourly rate and continuous chlorination.
4. Frequency of changing water. Annually
5. Testing for free chlorine content. By Baths Superintendent & occasional checks by P.H. Department.
6. Frequency of bacteriological examination. Weekly when possible
7. No. of samples obtained - Satisfactory: 28 Unsatisfactory: 10

DISINFESTION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN.

A. Rats and Mice:

No. of business premises treated	82
dwellings treated.	118
council undertakings treated.	3
agricultural properties treated.	3

B. Other Vermin:

No. of persons	Nil
clothing	Nil
bedding	2
homes - cockroaches	1
fleas	4

REFUSE AND SALVAGE.

A. Refuse:

Method of disposal

Complete Control  
Tipping.

Frequency

Weekly



SHOPS ACTS.

No. of shops.	127 (excl'dg. (food shop
No. of inspections.	32
Defects remedied.	6

PET SHOP REGISTRATIONS.

No. registered	3
No. of inspections	3

HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS.

No. of premises.	21
No. of inspections re byelaws.	34
Defects Found	3
Remedied	3

FOOD PREMISES.

Types:

Bakers and Confectioners	11
Butchers (All types)	17
Cafes	14
Canteens	14
Dairies	5
Egg Packing Stations	1
Fishmongers	1
Flour Mills	--
Fried Fish	3
General Markets	1
Greengrocers	6
Grocers	39
Licensed premises	34
Sweet shops	12

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

No. of food premises	158
inspections of above	189
cases requiring action	82

Mobile Food Shops:

Estimated No. operating in district	34
No. of inspections	17
No. of cases requiring action	4

ICE CREAM.

Premises registered -

(a) for manufacture

1

(b) for storage and sale

55

No. of inspections.

23

No. of samples taken.

6

No. satisfactory (Grade 1)

6

Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

No. of premises registered  
for manufacture of meat products.

10

No. of inspections of above.

13

MILK.

Distributors registered

10

Premises registered

10

No. of inspections

8

FOODS CONDEMNED.

(Other than at Slaughterhouses)

A. Tinned Foods:

No. of tins of Meat and Fish	69
Fruit	49
Vegetables	4
Milk	125
Other Foods	20

B. Packeted Foods:

No. of packets	44
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C. Fresh Foods:

Weight in lbs. of - Fish	32 lbs
Canned Cooked Meats	147 lbs
Packeted foods	44 pkt
Other bottled & canned goods	270



MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Slaughterhouses	3
Knackers Yards	Nil
Persons licensed to slaughter, cattle, sheep, etc.	5
Persons licensed to slaughter horses	Nil
Persons licensed to slaughter pigs.	12

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<u>Cattle excdg. Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
No. killed.	1297	-	19	1715	9237	-
No. inspected	1297	-	19	1715	9237	-
<u>All Diseases except T.B. &amp; Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	3	2	6	-
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	177	-	3	103	1382	-
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci.	13.7	-	31.6	6.1	15.1	-

Tuberculosis Only.

Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned.	-	-	-	-	145	-
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	1.6	-

Cysticercosis.

Carcase of which some part or organ condemned.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally Condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

No. on Register of -

(1)	Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority.	4
(2)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	75
(3)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority. (Excluding outworkers premises)	12

No. of Inspections of -

(1)	Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority.	4
(2)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	38
(3)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	1

No. of Written Notices -

14

No. of Prosecutions -

Nil

Cases in which Defects were -

Found                      Remedied.

Sanitary Conveniences:

Unsuitable or defective

14

14

Cases in which defects were referred -

To H.M.I.                      By H.M.I.

Sanitary Conveniences:

Unsuitable or defective

4

No. of outworkers

1